

about twice as long as broad. Furthermore, the calyx-segments are broad- to roundish-ovate and blunt, often quite obtuse. This shrub, often depressed and down to only 1 dm. high (up to 6 dm.), is clearly what Aiton had. It occurs from the Labrador Peninsula south, somewhat locally, to Nova Scotia and northern New England, the commoner shrub of the latter regions being var. *angustifolia*.

It is probable that *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, var. *latifolia* is *C. calyculata*, var. *nana* (Lodd.) Rehder in Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. ii. 732 (1914). However, *Andromeda calyculata* β *latifolia* Ait. (1789) greatly antedates *Andromeda calyculata nana* Lodd. Bot. Cab. ix. no. 862 (1824); and Loddiges, although giving a good plate, had no description which can be taken as diagnostic. Instead he wandered over the subject, including a sermon, without getting down to a concrete description:

This neat little variety is a native of North America: it is evergreen, and seldom grows above half a foot from the ground. It flowers with us in the month of March, being one of the earliest shrubby plants that we are acquainted with.

It is quite hardy, and may be increased by layers, thriving best planted in a mixture of peat earth and loam in a border. Care should be taken to place such dwarf plants in situations where they may be seen to advantage. It is thus even in matters of far greater importance, and such as are connected with our highest interests, for (to use the words of an excellent writer,) 'Much of the credit and comfort of Christianity is lost in consequence of its professors fixing their aims too low, and not conceiving of their high and holy calling in so elevated and sublime a view as the nature of religion would require, and the word of God would direct.'

M. L. FERNALD

A NEW FORM OF *CAMPANULA* FROM MINNESOTA.—*CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA* L. var. *INTERCEDENS* (Witasek) Farw. forma **cleistocodona**, f. nov., flores erecti, steriles; corollae inflatae, clausae.—MINNESOTA: a colony restricted to a single fissure of diabase, southwest end of Beaver Island in Lake Superior, 2 mi. east of Beaver Bay, Lake Co., Aug. 14, 1944, *Lakela* no. 5777 (TYPE in Univ. Minn. Herb.) Lab. grown spec. no. 6133.

The form herewith described appears to be a natural clone capable of maintaining itself by vegetative propagation. Moreover, it differs from the typical form by erect, sterile flowers, inflated corollas closed at the mouths.

To confirm field observations of its flowering habit by experimental study, the writer collected from the fissure on Beaver Island young plants with basal leaves on May 26, 1945. The potted plants grown under laboratory conditions showed notable vigor. During the period of anthesis, from the latter part of June till the middle of Sept., over fifty flowers were produced by the six plants. Not one of the flowers opened its corolla-lobes.

In about a month the first formed flower-buds were as large as those of the typical form at the time of the opening of the corolla-lobes. In the typical form, also grown under laboratory conditions, the lobes expand while the limb of the corolla is still plaited in at the sinuses, exposing the dehiscing anthers and the elongating style. In the clone, the anthers dehisced within the closed corollas, coating the styles with copious pollen. At this time nectar was notable. Then the corollas gradually inflated into pyriform balloons within which the stigmas matured but the styles failed to elongate. At that time the pollen was post-mature. Without deflation the corollas dried up on infertile withering ovaries.

The laboratory observations are in full accord with those of the field study at the time of the discovery of the colony and three later collecting trips. In the particular crevice, the *Campanula* with erect, air-filled, balloon-form flowers presented a startling contrast with the typical form, growing in abundant clusters in the adjacent crevices of the same rock ledge. The colony was last observed on Sept. 6, 1945. The fissure was well filled with stolons and basal leaves; in post-anthesis the withered but inflated bells were fruitless.

In drying the specimens at least some of the flowers popped open from pressure; on boiling the pressed specimens open.—
OLGA LAKELA, Duluth State Teachers College, Minnesota.

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